

Actual and future challenges and needs from the farm level perspective

RIBMINS

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NORGES BONDELAG



Pigfarmer in south eastern Norway
Pigproduction 45 sows
40 ha grains, 60 ha forest






Actual and future challenges from my perspective

- The history is important for the future challenges
- Many important decisions done very many years ago to avoid problems with foodborne hazards
- It is never too late to make a change
- It starts on the farm!

**71 degrees N
latitude**



Population: 5,2 million people
Total land area: 324.000 Km²
Total agricultural land: 3 % (1 mill ha)
Pasture (good and medium quality): 52 %

-  **Agricultural Land (3 % of total area)**
-  **Forest Land (26 % of total area)**
-  **Mountains, Glaciers etc**



58 degrees N latitude

Norway in Europe

- Elongated country North-South
- Farms all around the country
- Huge diversity
 - Climate
 - Soil
 - Topography
 - *"small, cold and remote"*
 - *Disadvantage turned into advantage?*



Regulations in animal production

- Aim
 - spread out the production to use the whole country and in a sustainable way
 - Enable a structure of dairy industry and slaughterplants to cover the whole country

105 sows/2100 slaughterpigs

900 tons of milk

280.000 chickens

7000 egglayers



Consequence: Less pressure within and between herds

Farmers, industry and government cooperate to reach goals

- *Food Safety Authority (government)*

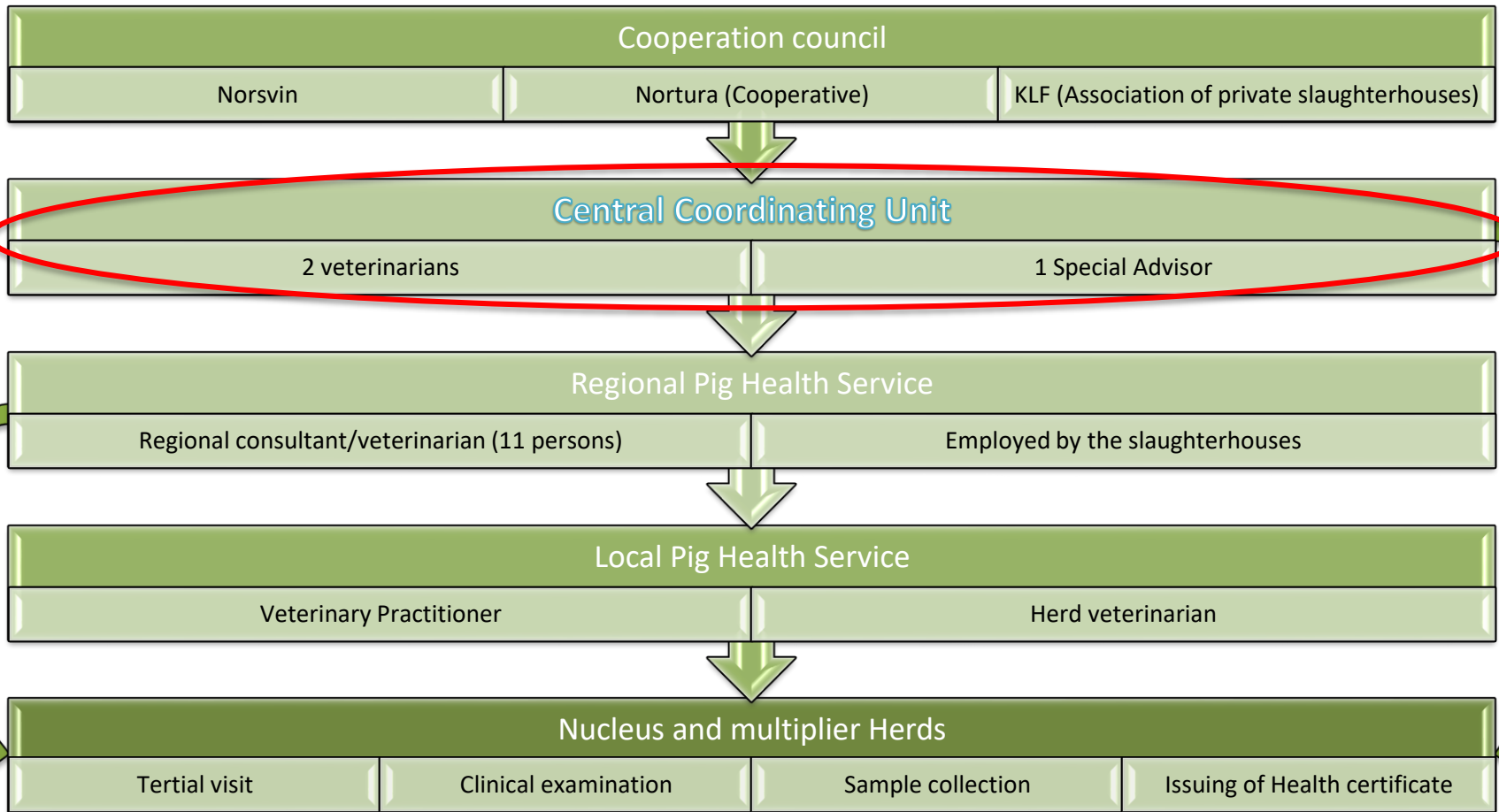
Responsible for regulations regarding health and animal welfare. Control of farms and industry

- *Norwegian Pig Health Service*

Owned, financed and governed by the farmers and industry.

Aim: Consulting farmers regarding pig health (preventive) and animal welfare - and help farmers to follow the regulations

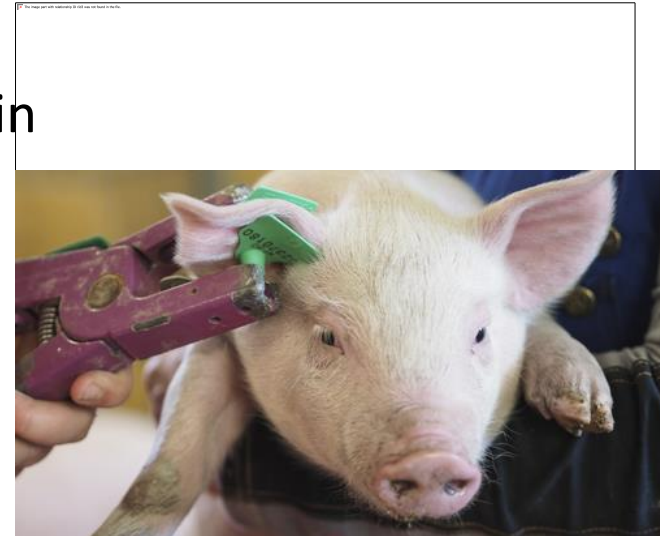
Norwegian Pig Health Service



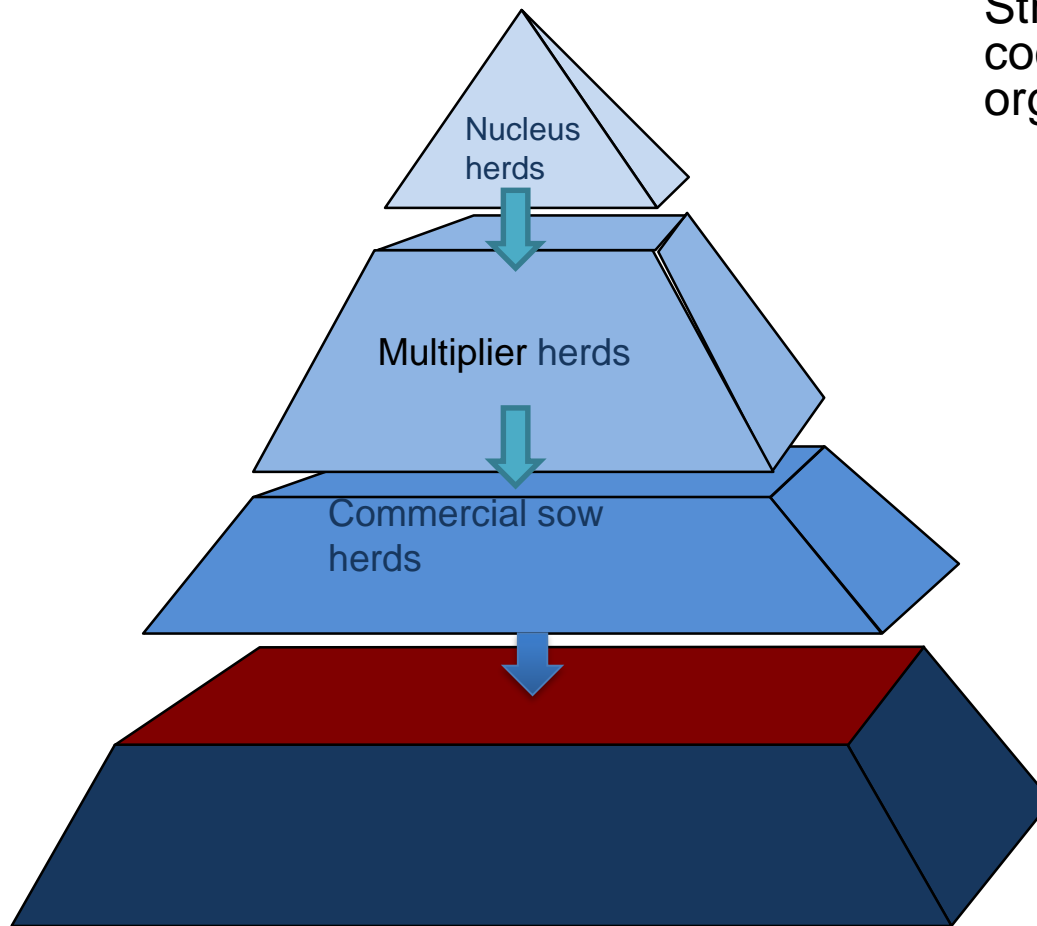
Norwegian Pig Health Service

Central Coordinating unit

- Coordinate activities on preventive medicine in pigs, trials, initiate and participate in research
- Health and welfare surveillance in all Norwegian pig herds
 - Emphasize on nucleus and multiplier herds
- Organized disease control
- Eradication programs (Enzootic pneumonia, Swine dysentery, LA-MRSA(culling))
- Promote better animal welfare
- Counselling and support
- Courses and training for farmers, veterinarians and other advisors



The health and genetic pyramid is the back-bone of the long term work



Strength in a coordinated and well organized system,

- Small units, but very coordinated, all with the same goal

Hovedbesøk

Produsentdel

Produsentdelen er aktivert
Produsenten har fylt ut 100.0%
125 / 125 påkrevde spørsmål

Vis produsentdel

Veterinærdel

✓ 1 Smittebeskyttelse ✓ 2 Velferd ✓ 3 Helse ✓ 4 Undersøkelser ✓ 5 Velferd ✓ 6 Drift

Besvarelsen er godkjent

Lås opp besvarelse

Skriv ut

~ 3.1 Produksjonsdata, purker

✓ 3.2 Forekomst av klinisk sjukdom og agens

✓ 3.3 Sjukdomsbehandlinger siden forrige Besetningsrapport

✓ 3.4 Forekomst av helsetilstander siden forrige Besetningsrapport

✓ 3.5 Annet om helse siden forrige Besetningsrapport

~ 3.6 Utvidet sykdomsregistrering (USR)

Slaktedata fra Fatland Oslo

Det er levert 493 slakt til Fatland Oslo mellom 08.02.2018 og 08.08.2018.

Kode	Navn	Registrerte tilfeller	Andel av leverte slakt	Gjennomsnitt for slakteriet
100	Byller	2	0,4 %	0,4 %
104	Byller, delkassasjon	5	1,0 %	0,4 %
134	Leddbetennelse, delkassasjon	1	0,2 %	0,5 %
140	Hjertesekk- og/eller brysthinnebetennelse	19	3,9 %	8,4 %
150	Lungebetennelse	7	1,4 %	4,0 %
170	Spolormlever	5	1,0 %	5,1 %
194	Bogsår, delkassasjon	4	0,8 %	0,2 %
200	Kort hale/avhelet halesår	41	8,3 %	9,3 %
214	Åpent halesår, delkassasjon	3	0,6 %	2,3 %

~ 3.6.1

Resultat av slaktedata fra besetningen:

~ 3.8 Produksjonsdata, smågris

✓ 3.9 Vaksinerings

Clinical recordings from the abattoir



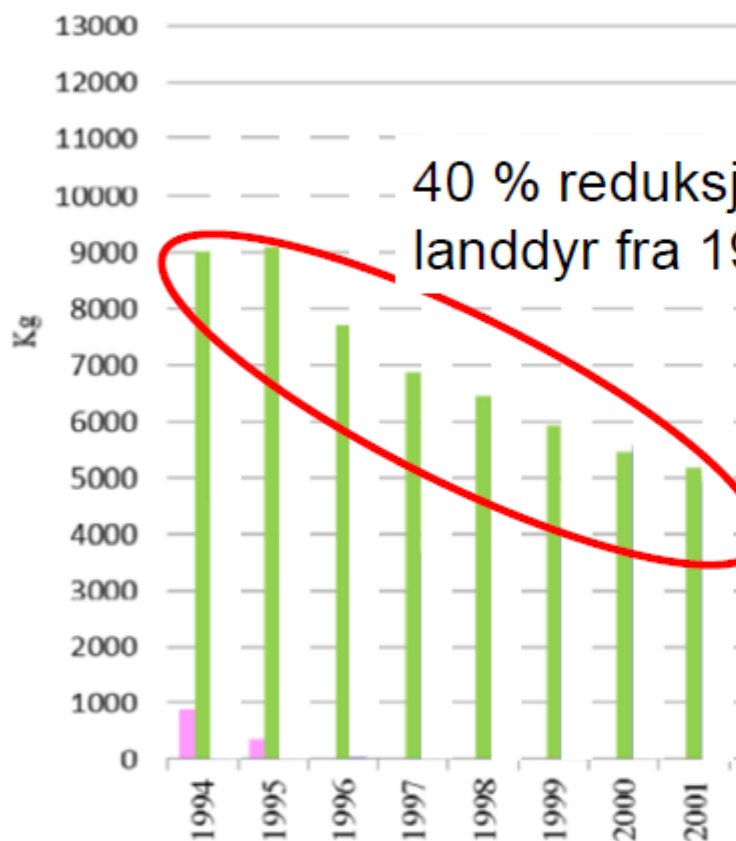
Important factors for the meat safety

- Focus through the value chain
 - Healthy animals
 - Prevention instead of treatment with medicine
 - Preventing transmission of disease from animals, humans or environment
 - Records at farm level
 - Routines for control procedures



It is possible to make a change if we work together

Holdninger og kunnskap

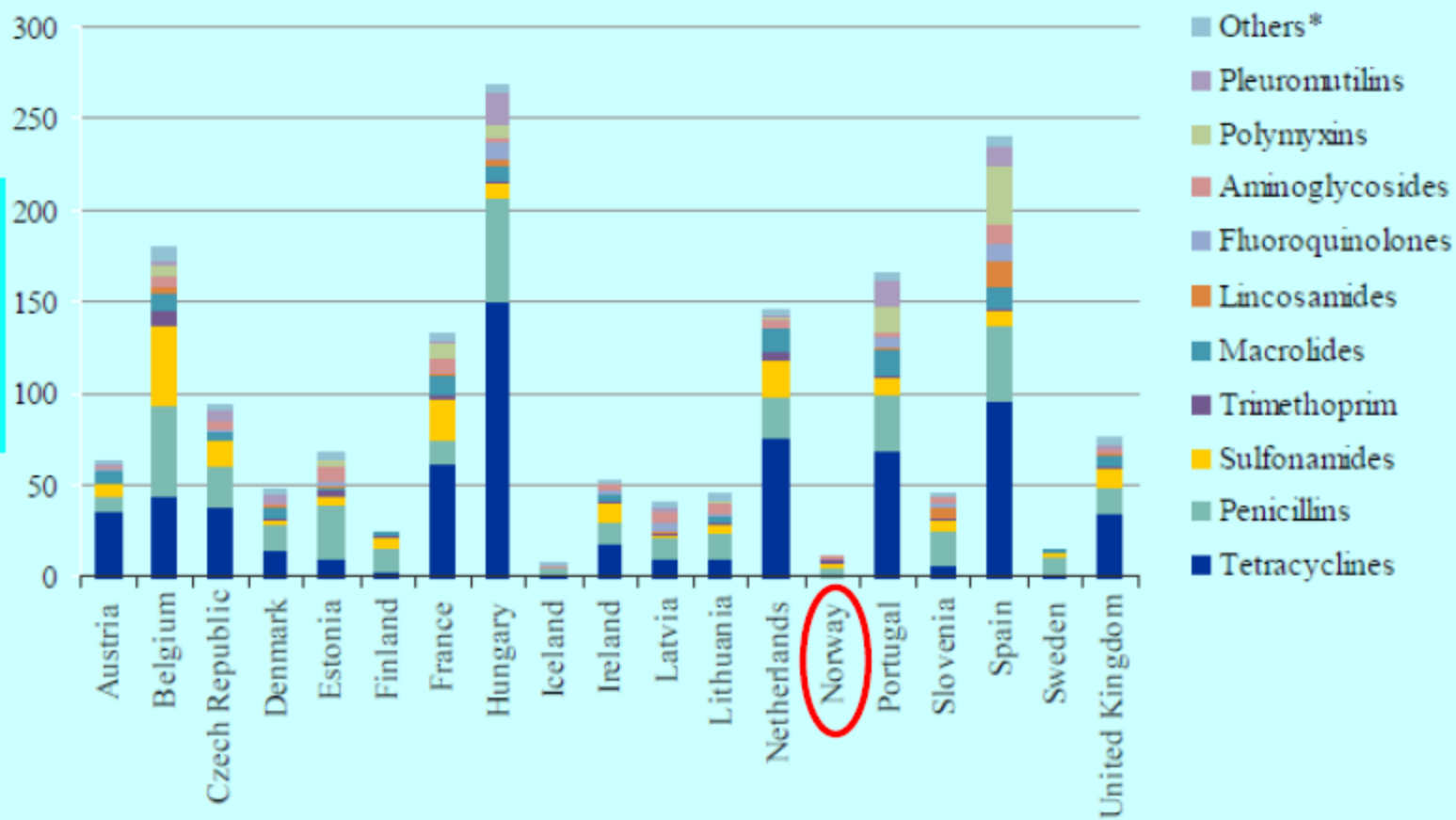


40 % reduksjon i forbruket av antibiotika til landdyr fra 1995 til 2001

Årsak: systematiske kampanjer for riktigere bruk av antibiotika og økt vektlegging av forebyggende tiltak

Norske dyr er blant de friskeste i verden!

Mengde
anti-
mikrobielle
midler
brukt per kg
husdyr



Her illustrert med bruk av antimikrobielle midler til dyr i Europa
(tallene er korrigert for størrelse på husdyrpopulasjonen i de ulike lander)

Imports last 10 years

År	Storfe	Svin	Sau	Geit	Fjørfe	Kameldyr
2018	0	0	16	0	29 561*	21
2017	6	12	12	0	30 025*	19
2016	27	(12)	0	0	39 645*	5
2015	13	0	0	0	28 778*	28
2014	20	0	43	0	24 570*	56
2013	30	0	12	0	20 611*	60
2012	0	24	17	0	21 596*	12
2011	1	0	39	0	45 029*	-
2010	0	0	49	0	24 590*	-
2009	0	0	18	0	28 225	-



Challenges

- Transport of animals and food across borders
- A travelling population (zoonoses)
- Role of the vet on the farm
- Farmers loyalty and economy (shortcuts?)
- "One health"- understanding